time of the collision until all had been saved whom it was possible to rescue, many acts of heroism and kindness were done and offered.' Another officer said: "At the moment of the crashing shock there was a rush for

stations. Then followed three minutes of suspense, the officers and crew waiting for orders on the upper deck. At last the Victoria gave a swift lurch to starboard as the ship rolled over and then followed a terrible struggle to get hold of semething to windward. These struggles, however, were, in many cases, futile, owing to the rush of water, and the men were swept into the sea, or carried down with the ship, which sank gradually by the bows. Theu. with a long, sickening roll, she turned slear over, and took her last downward plunge. The men who fell from the perpendicular deck to the leeward were buried in the water when the ship rolled over."

This officer stated that Rear Admiral Markham saw that by following the order signaled from the flagship a collision was bound to occur, and made preparations accordingly. The signal for the formation desired by the vice adwas sent twice, but the rear admiral disregarded it each time. The vice admiral then signaled 'Why are my orders not obeyed?' Rear Admiral Markbam was then obliged to obey the order and the collision resulted." The officer further said: "The engines of both vessels were reversed when the collision occurred. The ram of the Camperdown ran more than half way through the Victoria. After the collision the other ships of the fleet wanted to lower boats and had started to do so when Vice Admiral Tryon signaled them to stop. The Vice Admiral had come off the sick list the morning of the disaster. The midshipmen were with the Vice Admiral on the bridge, for the purpose of seeing the evolutions of the fleet, and it was because of this fact that many of them were drowned."

Continuing, the other said: "The question is, could Rear Admiral Markham have carried out the evolution when Vice Admiral Tryon first signaled, or was the danger caused by the Rear Admiral waiting for the the third signalf All those acquainted with the circumstances say the evolution could not have been performed without a collision when the first two signals were given, and that no extra danger was incurred through the Rear Admiral's delay in opeying the orders signaled to

Markham Pinces the Blame. LONDON, July 1.-Important dispatches have been received at the Admiralty Office from Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham, in which, it is said, he places the blame for the disaster which befell the battle ship Victoria where, in his opinion, it belongs. The Admiralty officials refuse to divulge the contents of these telegrams until after the court-martial shall have been held at Portsmouth, to ascertain every fact connected with the loss of the battle ship. Every effort has been made at Malta to keep in seclusion the survivors of the disaster, who arrived there yesterday, and to prevent them from talking about the colliston. The government will be questioned in the House of Commons on Monday as to the reasons for this attempt to maintain

THE HOME-RULE BILL.

Despite the Closure Rule the Tories Propose to Harass Gladstone to the End. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON. July 1.—The desperate position

in which the government has been placed by Unionist obstruction and Chairman Mellor's incapacity is the cause of the announcement by Mr. Gladstone that the slosuring on the bill can no longer be postponed. Liberals and Radicals have regained their courage, and the Irish members, although still troubling the government with their domestic bickerings, have suppressed temporarily their mutinous protests. Many Unionists demanded at first that their leaders withdraw from further debate on the bill in committee, and leave the government free handed to do what it pleased. The expediency of this course of action was discussed earnestly in Conservative circles last evening. As a dramatic and sensational form of protest it found not a few supporters among the politicians of the Conservative members. It was rejected, however, by Joseph Chamberlain, whose judgment is accepted now as virtually beyond appeal. Mr. Chamberlain demanded that no change of tactics be accepted by the Unionists. They should act. he said, in utter disregard of Mr. Gladstone's proposals. They should proceed in the case of each section of the bill as if no vote had been taken and force the government to closure every stage of the bill. whether the clause in question had been discussed or not. Mr. Chamberlain's plan has been approved by the other Unionist leaders. Their object obviously is to proclaim to the country that a number of clauses have been forced through without d-bate and to exploit this so-called "Gladstonian tyranny" as an irritant among the The decrease of the government majority

to twenty-six or twenty-eight in recent divisions of the House has provoked Tory comments to the effect that the government is nearing its end. The Ministerialists, however, are not apprehensive. The decrease has been due merely to passing events, which have necessitated the absence of a dozen or more Gladstonians from the House. The near prospect of a split in the Irish party on the financial plauses is a much more serious matter. From this source will come the most considerable obstacle that has been yet laid in Mr. Gladstone's path. The amendments proposed by John Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, raise directly the issue; no home rule unless Ireland controls her own finances. John Clancy, Parnellite, will offer an amendment that Ireland's contribution to the imperial exchequer shall be one-fourth of her general revenue instead of one-third. as proposed by Mr. Gladstone, Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, will propose that an Anglo-Irish commission be appointed to determine the size of ireland's just contribution. There seems to be a little doubt that the Parnellites will accomplish their purpose. If the conpessions demanded by them be not granted, they will be ready to bolt to the Unionists. They would carry over nine votes and thus make a difference of eighteen in divisions. ruch a loss the government could not stand. Mr. Gladstone must save himself by yielding again.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for Sunday. WASHINGTON, July 1.-For Indiana -Generally fair; slightly warmer in eastern

portion; variable winds. For Onio - Generally fair; slightly warmer in west portion; southerly to westerly winds.

For Illinois-Fair, except possibly showers in north western portion; cooler in western portion; westerly winds, becoming va-

Local Weather Report

			INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.			
Time.	Bar. Ther.		R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Prec.
7 A. M. 7 P. N.	29.94 29.90	66 78	59 61	East N'east	Lt. Rain. Clear.	0.16
peratu	re, 6	6. The	ie foli	owing i	minimum is a compa and precipi	rative
					Tem.	Pre.

Normal..... 0.19 Mean.... *0.03 Departure from normal... Excess or deficiency since July 1 .0.03 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -387 *3.00

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Obituary. New York, June 1 .- James Alexander Biankenship, the sculptor, died this morning from the result of an operation performed on Friday for appendicitis. He s born in Georgia county, Virginia, in 1859. A year ago he designed and modeled the allegorical groupes of Patriotism, Tradition and Theology, which occupy three corners of the first stage of the Administration Building at the world's fair in Chicago. He also received the contract for the allegorical statue for the Electricity Building. He was one of those who received the bronze medals awarded by the world's fair commissioners to the artists who had distinguished themselves by excellence in their work.

Pasts, July 1.- The death of the Due d'Uses, at Kabenda, Lower Guines, is an-

CARTER HARRISON HISSED

Chicago's Mayor Foolishly Talked Annexation to Loyal Canadians.

"Dominton Day" Celebrated at the World's Fair-President Palmer Changes His Mind About Resigning.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, July 1 .- The maple leaf and beaver of Canada, the union jack and non of England, the stars and stripes and eagle of the United States, and the tri-color of France mingled to-day at the exposition during the celebration of "Dominion day." the twenty-sixth anniversary of the provincial federation. Chicago's Mayor stirred up a succession of hisses in Festival Hall during the afternoon by carrying his annexation talk a little too far to suit the loyal Canadians who heard him. One of them, a young man, was so carried away by his ardor to show himself a loyal subject of her Majesty, that he tried to tear down one of the British flags resting against the stars and stripes over the platform above him. It belonged to the exposition, but that did not hinder him in his effort. However, the decorators had done their work well and the excited Briton could not pull it down to wave it before the audience as he intended to. Then he contented himself by interjecting remarks in the Mayor's speech and joining in the hisses. The Mayor's annexation words were taken at first more as jokes than serious sentiments, but as he went on the andience. British born, showed its disapproval by hisses.

The celebration began when the British military officers and men in uniforms, and headed by their band, marched into the park through the Fifty-seventh-street gate. The route was past the State building and by the lake-shore drive to the Canadian Sixteen men suffering with fractured pavilion. The band played a little at the arms or legs, or other injuries are in the pavilion, and then the military procession to the Transportation where the draped model of sunken battleship Victoria is located. The band here played the "Dead March in Saul," and every person within sight stood with uncovered head. It was later than the hour on the programme when the procession reached Festival Hall. Nearly three thousand people were present. On the platform sat more than two hundred prominent Canadians. men and women, some in private life, but many occupying public positions. The exercises were opened by the playing of "God Save the Queen" by the band, all the people rising.

Mr. Cockbarn, who represents Toronto in the Dominion Parliament, after the band had stopped playing, stepped to the front of the platform and addressed the assembly. He said this was the first national Canadian celebration on American soil, but he knew the American people would not begrudge the jubilation of her Majesty's subjects here. The McKinley Mr. Cockburn said, had afthe trade of Canada fected with the United States, reducing the exports last year by \$2,000,000, but Canada's export trade with the mother country has increased \$15,000,000, and the Dominion would find new markets for its goods in the future. Millions of dollars were being spent in the establishment of a steamer line between Vancouver and Australia. But, while Canada was thus making steady progress, she could not help paying tribute to the wonderful achievements of the United States, and she gave the paim to Chicago as the queen city of the Re-

The military band brought everybody to their feet by playing "Auld Lang Syne." after which Mr. Cockburn introduced Senator Tass, of Quebec, who, as the representative of the French Canadians. spoke in the language of La Salle and Jacques Cartier. Then the chairman introduced Mayor Carter H. Harrison, speech related to annexation, caused a stir, as above stated. Daniel Bergevin spoke briefly in French for the French-Canadians of Chicago. Executive Commissioner Larke took occasion to reply to the wooing of Miss Canada by Mayor Harrison, and he did it in a generally sarcastic manner. The exercises closed with the singing of "God Save the Queen" and three cheers. .

The National World's Fair Commission assembled at noon to-day, after a recess of six weeks. President T. W. Palmer called the commission to order and the Rev. Dr. Jones, of All Souls' Church, invoked divine blessing. A good cal of talk prevailed among the members of the commission over a report published in a morning paper that Senator Palmer intended to resign his office as president of the commission. Speaking of the matter before the session opened Senator Palmer said he had come from his home in Detroit fully determined to resign. On arriving here, however, several matters had been presented to him that | It stirred up a world of trouble for itself he had not considered before, and it was | when it did that, as the following first-class possible that he might not resign. "The | rates, quoted to-day, by the Canadian Pafact of the matter is," he continued, cific, which go into effect to-morrow, will "I have got to get away from here for | show: a month or eix weeks and I did not think it just the thing to ask for so long a vacation. I will decide fully what I intend to do between this and Monday." When the Secretary had called the roll of the commission it was shown that but thirty-nine members were present. The President then announced that this was not a quorum and an

adjournment was taken until Monday noon. Mrs. Potter Palmer, as president of the board of lady managers, issued a call today for every member of the board to meet in Chicago, in special session, on July 7, at noon, for the purpose of naming the judges who shall pass upon the exhibits in the women's department at the exposition. The committee of the board of lady managers upon the selection of "national flower," of which Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill, of Kentucky, is the chairman, has decided to open a booth near the west entrance of the Woman's Building on the morning of the 4th of July for the purpose of receiving a popular vote upon the selection of a national flower. Two young ladies will be assigned to the duty of registering this vote, which will be announced from day to day.

Dr. Hassler, commissioner of Paragnay. who covered his country's exhibit in several of the buildings, on account of being unigstly arrested by a Columbian guard. decided to-day to again expose the displays to view. The guards at the Anthropological Building were given orders by Chief Putnam not to allow any packages to be taken from the building. Dr. Hassler attempted to take a piece of banting to another building and was arrested. He thereupon addressed a communication to Walker Fearn. chief of the foreign department, demanding that the guard be removed, and as no attention was paid to Dr. Hassler's demand the exhibits were closed. Dr. Hassler today decided to overlook the affair, and the coverings were taken from the exhibit.

Paid admissions at the fair to-day were

Philadelphia's Sacred Liberty Bell. PHILADELPHIA, July 1 .- The Philadelphia authorities have telegraphed to Chicago a protest against the removal of the Liberty Bell from Pennsylvania State Building on the Fourth, for the purpose, as announced in the dispatches, of having it in the parade in the world's fair ground on that day.

Mr. Vickers, general agent for the Pennsylvania world's fair commission, left here at 9:20 o'clock to-night for Chicago. He is armed with orders from Chairman Elias P. Smithers, of the Columbian exposition commission, to take every means to prevent the bell from appearing in the pro-

posed parade in the world's fair grounds. Caravels Closed to Vandals.

DETROIT, July 1 .- Thousands of people went to Belle isle to-day to visit the Spanish caravels, but they were all dieappointed, for no one was allowed on board the hoats. The public's visit of vesterday was too much for the ships, as many memento fiends had used their knives on the

and to-day the caravels were being thoroughly cleaned and painted. They will leave here some time to-morrow, and will stop at Milwaukee before reaching Chi-

CLEVELAND'S ACT APPROVED.

[Concluded from First Page.

Time must test the effect of the change upon the question of international bimetailism. There is not a discussion concerning the repeal of the Sherman act. It is regarded generally as sure to come. "If free coinage and the Sherman act is repealed," says the Satis, "silver will discontinue to be a standard of value in every civilized coun-

Moreton Freeman says in an open letter: 'I shall be surprised if the majority of the American nation do not demand demonetization of gold and the acceptance of silver currency with free mints."

M. Allard, the Belgian delegate to the Brussels monetary conference, has written an open letter declaring that the renewal of the conference is an immediate necessity. The action of England and India, he says, in fixing the ratio between gold and silver should be made the basis of an international agreement.

MEXICO WILL STICK TO SILVER,

Free Coinage Witt Be Continued on Larger Scale Than Before the Crisis. CITY OF MEXICO, July 1.-Secretary of the Treasury Limantour wishes to announce to the world that there is no truth in the rumor that Mexico contemplates suspending the free coinage of silver. On the contrary, all of the Mexican mints will be worked to their utmost capacity. The mint in this city coined \$14,000,000 this month. Machinery is now being erected which will increase the capacity to \$18,-000,000 a month. There are ten other mints in the republic, which have a smaller capacity. At present there exists a scarcity of circulating medium, due mainly to the heavy exportation of Mexican silver dollars. This drain on the finances of the country must be met by increased coinage. Mexico has, furthermore, a certain and unfailing market in Asia for all of her dollags. The increasing exportations of fibres, coffee and other products will enable Maxico to export more dollars than ever before. Silver is produced in Mexico cheaper than in the United States, and the fall in prices will be less acutely felt here than in the neighboring republic. In view of the diminished importations of foreign goods and the consequent reduction in custom house receipts which will be caused by the high price of exchange the federal government has ordered a discount on the salaries paid to all federal officials and employes. Those who receive salaries of \$600 a year or less will

developments of the panic. Commercial Crisis at Peru, LIMA, Peru, July 1.- The fall in the price of silver has produced a financial and commercial crisis in Peru. Business is paralyzed. The rate of exchange is 21 pence.

be cut 5 per cent.; all from \$600 to \$1,000

will be reduced 74 per cent, and all above

\$1,000 will suffer a 10-per-cent. reduction.

The Mexican government will take no

further steps at present, but will await the

CHARGED WITH CUTTING RATES.

The Jacksonville Southeastern a Thorn in the Sides of the Alton and Wabash. CHICAGO, July 1.-The Alton and Wabash roads have addressed a joint letter to Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger Association, complaining of the actions of the Jacksonville Southeastern. They allege that it is cutting rates, paying no attention to time limits of tickets, and committing sundry other crimes. They say they have appealed to the Atchison, which is the Chicago outlet for the Jacksonville Southeastern, but the Atchison declares that it cannot control the Southeastern, and the other roads must do the best they can to protect themselves against their lawless competitor. This means a reduction in passenger rates.

The Alton to day asked for a ruling on the question of whether or not it is entitled to meet the one-fare excursion rates made by lines in the Central Traffic Association whose business competes with that of the Alton. The chairman of the Western Passenger Association decided that it had no right to meet the rates under the existing agreement of the Western Passenger Association. As the Alton has been one of the hardest fighters for high world's fair rates its present trouble affords keen delight to the advocates of cheap

excursion rates. Rates Cut by the Canadian Pacific. San Francisco, July 1.—The Canadian Pacific has started a war in transcontinental rates that will set its competitors to thinking, and which will probably demoralize rates for a long time to come. The Great Northern, some time ago, attempted to shut the Canadian Paout of St. Paul by closing its line against the Canadian road.

San Francisco to New York and Philadelphia, \$53.60; to Boston, Concord, Fitchburg, Mass., and Springfield, Mass., \$54.60; Toronto, Detroit, and all points on the direct line to Detroit, \$44.90; Buffalo, \$46.85; Chicago, \$48.60, first-class, and \$41.40 second-class; St. Paul, first-class, \$40, and second-class, \$32. These rates include meals and berth from San Francisco to Victoria, B. C., by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the trip being all rail from Vancouver eastward.

The Santa Fe Reducing Expenses.

Topeka, Kan., July 1.—Only a short time ago the daily working time of the Santa Fe shop hands was reduced from ten to eight hours, and yesterday morning an order was issued directing that enough men be discharged to reduce the expenses 20 per cent. The order was wholly nnexpeoted by the men. The discharged men are all machinists and blacksmiths and thirty-live boiler makers. One of the discharged men said this morning that the company wants to get even with the strikers. With the exception of two or three Homestead men, all the discharged men are members of the union, and went out on strike.

General Manager Free returned this afternoon from Chicago. Explaining the discharge of over a hundred mechanics in the shops here, he said a general reduction of expenses all along the line had been found necessary, and that the discharge of the mechanics was only the beginning.

Railway Notes. J. W. Wood, contracting freight agent of the Great Northern railway at Chicago. has been appointed general agent for the

same company at St. Louis. The meeting of the transcontinental lines was without results. A number of plans for a settlement of the rate war were proposed and discussed, but none of them found tavor.

Cashier Missing.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 1.-William Whitman, who came here in April as local cashier for the American Express Company, has not been seen since Thursday. Officials of the company forced open the safe to-night, but will not make a statement as to what amount of money was missing.

Movements of Steamers. LONDON, July 1 .- Sighted: Etruria, La Tourraine and Waesland, from New York. NEW YORK, July 1 .- Arrived: Umbria. from Liverpool; La Bourgogne, from Havre.

from Liverpoci. General Harrison Goes to Cape May. NEW YORK, July 1 .- General Harrison took breakfast this morning at 8:30, and at 9:40 left the Fifth Avenue Hotel with his son, Russel B. Harrison, to pay a number of visits among political and private friends down town. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the ex-President left for Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1 .- Arrived: Ohio,

Orders Scarce.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., July 1.—The rolling mills of the Bortege Iron Company, at interior woodwork to procure relies of the visit of the curious ships. This, together with the fact that several thousand people had left their autographs in lead pencil on the walls, made a renovating necessary.

Duncansville, and the plant of the Bare continues at least as much more for losses and deplote continues and the plant of the Bare continues and the plant of the plant of the plant of the Bare continues and the p

FAILURE OF A CAR COMPANY

The Big Concern at Madison, Ill., Opposite St. Louis, Forced to Assign.

Its Liabilities Placed at \$918,000, and Its Assets at \$1,122,000 - Suspension of Banks in Nebraska, Colorado and Missouri.

Sr. Louis, July 1 .- The Madison Car Company, which was concerned in the protest of a note handled by Post, Martin & Co., a few days ago, to-day made an assignment at Edwardsville, Ill., to Paul A. Fusse. Liabilities, \$918,000; assets, \$1,122,000. It has leaked out that the protested note referred to was given by the car company and disposed of by it for Post, Martin & Co., and was for \$15,000, instead of \$1,500, as stated at the time. This occurrence and the stringency of money so tightened affairs that the company was forced to assign to protect its creditors.

The Madison Car Company was organized but two years ago with a capital of \$500,-000. T. M. Rumser is president and the stockholders are among the wealthy men of St. Louis, known as the Granite mountain syndicate. The works of the company, the largest in the country, are located at Madison, Ill., just across the river from St. Louis, and have given employment to about 2,000 men in the construction departments wherein, up to the present time, work has been pushed to the utmost in turning out rolling stock, more especially freight cars. In its sales of the stock the company has taken considerable time paper which, in the present state of the money market, it was unable to realize upon, and this precipitated the assignment. Another cause helping to bring about the failure was the issue about six months ago of a secured debt to the amount of \$500,000 to help the company tide over some heavy contracts on which realization could not be made rapidly. Collections became slow. however, and the weight of the debt sided in bringing about the failure to meet maturing paper.

Two Nebraska Banks Closed.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 1.-There were two

bank failures in Beatrice to-day, one a national bank, and the other a State institution. The following notice appeared on the door of the Nebraska National Bank this morning: "Owing to the stringency of the money market this bank is temporarily closed by order of the board of directors.' The American opened its doors as usual, but shortly afterward closed them and posted the following notice: "Bank closed because of heavy withdrawal of deposits." The capital of the American is \$100,000. The deposits will not exceed \$60,000 and the assets of the bank are entirely sufficient to pay all demands. The Nebraska National Bank has a capital of \$100,000 and the deposits are over \$100,(0), but the assets of

the bank are in good shape.

Other Business Troubles. MINNEAPOLIS, July 1 .- The St. Panl and Minneapolis Trust Company, which on Wednesday last closed its doors, has been able to overcome its embarrassment and will open Monday in better shape than before. Depositors petitioned it to resume and agreed to stand by it. The First National Bank of Chicago and the Hanover National Bank of New York, its correspondents, agreed to extend its credits and honor its drafts. Many of the depositors have increased their deposits.

SALIDA, Col., July 1 .- The Chaffee County Bank made an assignment to N. J. Foster this morning. The liabilities are \$90,000, while the assets are not yet known. Slowness of collections is given as the reason for the failure. When it was earned that the Chaffee Bank had failed a run was made on the First National Bank, and at 11:30 the doors were closed until Monday, when director Hollenbeck assures the depositors that they will be paid in

WEBB CITY, Mo., July 1.—The Exchange Bank of this city closed its doors this morning, and this afternoon assigned to H. L. Newman, of Jonlin. The deposits are \$60,000. Liabilities not yet ascertained. Stringency of the money market, withdrawals or deposits, and inability to realize on securities was the cause. J. C. and W. C. Stewart, of the bank, also made personal assignments. Depositors will realize, it is thought, about 80 cents on the dollar. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 1.-The Bloch Drug Company made a general assignment

yesterday. No preference. The assignment is made to protect the business for liquidation. The liabilities are about \$50,000; assets are said to be ample to pay all creditors. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1 .- Stockholders of the Queen City Bank met and voted to resume business as soon as possible. The

bank to be in very good shape, and it will start up in about three weeks on a sound Provo. Utab. July 1.-The National Bank of Commerce closed its doors to-day on account of the run caused by the failure of the First National yesterday. Assets, \$80,000; capital stock, \$50,000; other

report of the bank examiner showed the

PITTSBURG, July 1.-The Spear White Sand Company made a voluntary assignment to-day. The assets are over \$200,000. with liabilities of but \$60,000. The concern's difficulties are expected to be but

Salida, Cal., July 1 .- The Chaffe County Bank failed to-day. Liabilities, \$90,000; assets, unknown. There was a run on the First National, which is expected to continue Monday. OURAY, Col., July 1 .- The First National

Deposits amount to about \$50,000, and notes and discounts about \$120,000. PHILADELPHIA, July 1 .- Executions have been issued on judgment notes aggregating \$44,000 against Charles Illingsworth, dealer

Bank of this city closed its doors to-day.

STOOD BY HIS SHIP,

An Unwritten Rule Which British Naval Officers Feel Impelled to Obey.

New York Times. The action of Vice Admiral Tryon in refusing to leave the bridge of the Victoria while there was a chance is being compared by military men of this city with the action of Brig. Gen. George A. Custer at the Big Horn massacre. According to now generally accepted facts, an opportunity was offered Custer by a government Indian

scout to cut his way out. Custer refused

the proffered Brule blanket and headdress

and remained to die with his men.

Instances are many in the British navy of captains of war ships preferring to go down with their ships in preference to outliving them. It is an old practice in the British navy, and one which practically amounts to a rule, that the captain who loses a war ship never obtains a second one. The belief among many American officers is that Tryon was fully imbued with the seaman's idea of the duty of a commander, and, knowing that hundreds of men were imprisoned below decks, calmly decided to go down with the ship so long as a man aboard had to die as the re-

suit of carrying out orders given by him during the maneuvering. At the United States Naval Academy a monument in the center of the grounds stands to-day with the name "Herndon" on its face. Herndon was an American naval officer who before the civil war was engaged while on furlough in command of a mail steamer plying between New York and the West Indies. The ship was lost in the gulf stream off the Florida coast. She carried a large number of passengers at the time. The majority of the passengers Herndon saw safely placed in the boats. The last boat waited for Herndon to jump in. Instead of availing himself of the opportunity. Herndon ordered the boat to cast off. The ship went down with Herndon in his neval uniform standing alone and in full view on the bridge.

Franklin H. Head, in the July Forum. From the estimates which have been given it would seem to be more than probable that the stockholders of the exposi-

tion and the city of Chicago, from the simple standpoint of dollars and cents, will be losers to the amount of six or seven millions of dollars as a result of the exposition direct, to which should doubtless be added

ably anticipated, an equal amount money may be gained by the citizens, although not by the same people, as a rule, who are the subscribers to the stock. The gains will be largely by the proprietors of the hotels, boarding bonses, restaurants, saloons, newspapers and places of amusement, and by the various people and corporations engaged in the business of transportation. But should it result that every dollar of the stock subscriptions were a loss, there would be little fault-finding and criticism among the stockholders. The large subscribers as a class are men heavily interested in the business and prosperity of the city, and desirous that the work should be done in a manner to redound to its glory and honor. Very many, too, of the smaller stockholders, equally devoted to the advancement of the city, who in a general way could ill afford to lose even the amount of their moderate subscriptions, feel that, if their money is entirely lost, it

INNOCENT MAN HANGED.

is still a wise and profitable investment.

George Watkins, for Whose Murder a Planter Was Executed, Alive in Kansas.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., July 1.-To-day's developments have rendered sensational a supposed murder case that has long been disposed of by the hanging of an innocent man. In 1866 George Watkins, with a comely young wife, moved from Kansas to a county adjoining this and settled on the homestead of Andy Hedgepeth, a wealthy planter. Watkins soon became aware of unholy relations between Hedgepeth and Mrs. Watkins. The two men went to market in Watkins's wagon. Hedgepeth returned alone. The sudden absence of Watkins excited suspicion and Hedgepeth and the woman were arrested. The woman repented, and at the trial stated that she and Hedgepeth had agreed to kill her husband, but denied any knowledge of the murder. The evidence was circumstantial, but in a strong and unbroken chain. Hedgepeth having the supposed dead man's money, coat, pipe and gloves. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, reversed and at the second trial Hedgepeth was again convicted, and later was hanged. To-day it is learned by Hedgepeth's counsel that Watkins is living at his old home in Kansas, where he has been all the time since his disappearance.

SLICED OFF AN EAR.

A Negro Editor Roughly Handled by a Mob of Whites at Marion, Ark.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 1 .- James L. Fleming, colored, formerly manager and editor of the Free Speech and Headlight, the incendiary sheet that suspended publication about a year ago, because of the indignation aroused by an editorial in it reflecting upon Southern white women, lost one of his ears Thursday at Marion, Ark., a little town in the overflowed district nearly opposite Memphis. When Fleming was called to account for the article that brought about the suspension of his paper he claimed that Ida Wells, a negress, who is now lecturing in Great Britain on lynchings in the Southern States, wrote it. His statement was accepted as true, but be elected to leave town and so did his female associate. Fleming was the ring-leader of a negro uprising in Crittenden county, Arkansas, several years ago, was driven out of the country by the white people of Marion, with a warning not to return. He did return day before yesterday. He was set upon by a number of citizens and severely beaten, one member of the crowd slicing off one of Fleming's ears with a knife. The negro escaped to the woods and was not pursued, the Marionites being satisfied that he would not return.

THE DEADLY AFRICAN FEVER Five of Six United States Ministers to Liberia Have Been Carried Off by It,

"I told that man to take his coffinto Liberia with him," said C. H. J. Taylor, exminister to Liberia, yesterday, in discussing the death of United States Minister W. L. McCoy, who fell a victim of the dreadful African fever at Monrovia, Liberia, May 14.

Five ministers of the United States have died of the fever in Liberia. C. H. J. Taylor carried the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary two years and a half, but remained in Liberia but seven months and nine days. He didn't expect to escape the fever when he went there, but when he was stricken, by good nursing, he outlived it.

The first United States minister ever sent to Liberia died three months after reaching Monrovia. It was Minister Sey, a Southern white man, appointed by President Grant at the request of the Liberian onization Society. President Have sent Hyland Garnett, a colored Presbyterian preacher of New York, who represented the United States government in Monrovia only eighteen days before he passed to his reward. Moses Hopkins, a South Carolina negro, was sent as minister to Liberia by President Cleveland and he died in fourteen days after landing. He, too. was a Garnett, a preacher, and like Presbyterian. President Harrison sent next victim, Alexander Clark, of Muscatine, Is., who lived four weeks in the service of his country. President Harrison also appointed A. W. McCoy, who died May 14, Mr. McCoy's home was in Indianapolis. His body will be brought home at the expense of the government. It has cost the United States almost as much to bring home the bodies of dead ministers to Liberia as it has to maintain the United States legation there. The climate of Liberia is deadly to the white man, and is little less fatal to black men born and reared in temperate regions. Soon after the arrival of a stranger he is attacked with a fever, caused apparently by the missma of the swamps and marshes. This sickness indicates its approach headache, pains in the back, loss of appetite and gastric derangement, Generally the victim suffers from intense headache and delirium. The drivers, an immense ant, swarm in upon the patient if the greatest cleanliness is not exercised. It is almost impossible to keep the drivers away, and when they come they come with a vengeance and have been known to actually eat the patient alive. The bugabuga, another ant common to the country, is troublesome too, and altogether the sufferer from African fever has a hard row to boe. At night the window of the sick rooms must be closed to keep out the deadly swamp breezes that blow toward the sea, and in the day the windows must be closed to keep out ants and other deadly insects. The African fever is generally fatal, and when it is known that few men go to Liberia from temperate climates and return alive, it is strange that

country. The Amalgamated Scale, PITTSBURG, July 1.-The conference of the iron manufacturers of the Pittsburg district and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steet Workers adjourned this evening for a week without the scale being signed. It is said, however, that both sides have practically agreed on the five-dollar rate for puddling, and that the scale will be signed next week.

there should be seventeen applicants for

the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Min-

ister Pienipotentiary to that far-away

How It Was.

Detroit Free Press. Brown-So Tillipy is dead? Jones-Yes; he died at 5 o'clock this Brown-What were his last words? Jones-He didn't have any. His wife was

A Mutual Misunderstanding.

Texas Siftings.

She-I have been awake for four hours waiting for you to come home from the He-I have been waiting for hours at the club for you to go to sleep.

Smart Child. Philadelphia Record.

"Mamma, did I hear you say that matches were made in heaven?" "Yes, my dear." Well, then, why do they keep the fire and brimstone in the other place?"

WILL HAVE VOTES TO SPARE

Emperor William Secures a Good Majority for the German Army Bill.

Between 205 and 210 of the 397 Members of the New Reichstag in Favor of the Measure-Strength of the Parties.

BERLIN, July 1 .- Although no two estimates as to the ultimate composition of the Reichstag may exactly agree, all reliable reckonings show a divergence of only five members in the estimate of those who will support the army bill, the calculators place ing the number favoring the measure at between 205 and 210. As there are 397 members of the Reichstag these calculations show a sufficiently strong majority to pass the bill, It is estimated that the opponents in the next house will number some 170 to 192.

Whateveruncertainty exists as to the definite strength of the parties arises from the motley character of the planks incorporated in the platforms on which some of the candidates stood. When a man was elected under the designation of a National Liberal, Conservative or Agrarian, supported by a union with the Freisinnige party, it became difficult to classify him with absolute accuracy. Professor Hasse, who was elected in Leipsic, and who was described in the Krenz Zeitung as a National Liberal, has written a letter protesting against this classification, and declaring that he will only decide which faction he will join when the Reichstag opens. Although elected as a National Liberal, he says that he will join either the Reichspartei or the Conservatives.

Despite these minor differences the as-

sured result of the election is that 204 mem-

bers will support the bill. This number

will be made up of 74 Conservatives, 24 members of the Reichspartei, 50 National Liberals, 12 Richertists, 16 Poles, 16 Anti-Semites, 4 Centrists and 2 Independents against an opposition of 193, made up of 95 Centrists, 44 Social Democrats, 24 Richter ists, 12 Volkspartei, 7 Guelphs, 7 Alsatians. 3 Poles and 1 Dane. After the Reichstag is constituted it will be necessary to proceed with six re-elections, the Anti-Semites Ahiwardt, Zimmerman and Werner and the Socialists Bebel, Traeger and Wohlegier, having each been elected in two districts. Dr. Virchow has been offered the candidacy in the second constituency won by Trager. The results of these re-elections cannot alter the estimate above given. The Germania, the Centrist organ, contends that eleven Poles will vote against the bill, while the Vossische Zeitung says that the adhesion of the Richterists to the measure is doubtful. Other opposition organs affirm that a section of the Anti-Semites will oppose the government. With regard to the Richterists it can be said that the government has secured the absolute fidelity of the faction by the modifications in the army bill, as it is now before the federal

ordinary standards cannot be reliably applied to them, the official circle knows that their support can be secured. Among the members of the old Reichstag who have disappeared, much to the regret of almost everybody, are Prince Von Hatzfeldt and Herr Von Kendelle, both of whom belong to the Reichsparter. The latter was formerly German embassador at Rome. The Centrists have lost Freihers on Homingen Huene, the author of the famous compromise that resulted in the splitting up of the party; Count Von Balistrat. Count Von Freisinnige and Dr. Porsch, and the Freisinnige party have loss Dr. Virchow, Dr. Hænel, Herr Hugo Hinze

council. As for the Anti-Semites, though

and Dr. Bamberger. The Emperor and Empress will start on July 8 for a trip to Norway, after assisting n the ceremonies attendant upon Prince Eitel entering the First Regimens of the Guards as a lieutenant. The Prince's entry into regular military life will occur July the tenth anniversary of his birth. He is the second son of his Majesty. The Emperor has held several informal conferences with Chancellor Von Caprivi, and it is surmised that his Majesty is shaping his speech from the throne with which the Riechstag

will be opened on July 4. A scarcity of fodder is threatening the arrangements that have been made for the army maneuvers in the autumn. The Emperor, who ordered a special report of how the vast number of horses employed would be fed, found that the districts where the maneuvers are to be held were meapable of guaranteeing a sufficient supply of fodder. Special stores must be erected for housing a supply to be carried to the field of operations, or the maneuvers must be curtailed. The Prince of Naples, heir to the Italian throne, and Archduke Franz Ludwig, of Austria, will attend the maneuvers. Wheat harvesting has commenced in

The drought that prevailed for so long a time has affected the yield, except along the Danube river and in southern Hun-Mr. Samuel Clemens, "Mark Twain," to

South Germany, Austria and Hungary,

Munich, where his family are staying. He and his daughter are the guests of Secret tary Jackson, of the American embassy.

His Mother's Genius.

Little Boy-What's a genius? Fond Mother-A genius is a very smart "Well, I am one; teacher said so." "Did she? Bless his heart! Of course

VOU Are. "Yes'm. She said I had a genius for inventing. "That's glorious! What did she say you could invent?

"New ways to spell words." Charged with Embezzling \$229,000.

DALLAS, Tex., July 1 .- T. J. Wood, late eachier of the Ninth National Bank of Dal las, was arrested to-day on indictments found by the United States grand jury, charging him with embezzling \$229,000 of the money, funds and credits of the bank and with making false reports to the Con troller of the Currency. He is also charged with embezzling \$20,000 of the funds of the First National Bank of Rockwell, Tex., its agent.

Michael Kline's Arrest.

A young man named Michael Kline was arrested last night by Sergeant Wilson and Patrolman Pope, on the charge of intoxication. The prisoner is said to be guilty of business irregularities, which may place him in close quarters. The charges are made by his employer.

Came After His Sister. William Baker, of Columbus, arrived in the city last night in search of his sister, Lizzie Baker, who was arrested here on Friday. The young man found the erring girl in a cell at the police station and will accompany her to Columbus this morning.

A Small Girl Disappears. Residents in the vicinity of No. 128 Bates alley are in a frenzy of excitement over the disappearance of a thirteen-year-old colored girl named Jackson.



who are puny, pale, weak, or scrofulous, ought to take Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That builds up both their flesh and their strength. For this, and for purifying the blood, there's nothing in all medicine that can equal the "Discovery." In recovering from

CHILDREN

"Grippe," or in convalescence from pro monia, fevers, or other wasting diseases, it speedily and surely in vigorates and builds up the whole system, As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it set at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action, and brings back health and strength.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver on impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrot-ulous, Skin, and Scalp Diseases—evon Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages—the "Discovery" is the only guaranteed remedy.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case you have your money back.